NOT A LOYAL CUCKOO

Senator Morgan Fails to Uphold Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

He Indorses Everything Done by Republican Officials, Except Stevens's Act in Declaring a Protectorate.

SENATE INQUIRY REPORTS

Morgan's Position Sustained by Sherman, Frye, Dolphand Davis,

Who Add Their Views on the Acts of Blount and Cleveland-Remarks of Turpie, Butler, Daniel and Gray.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Senator Morgan, chairman of the Senate committe on foreign relations, to-day presented the report of the investigation made by the committee on foreign relations as to "whether any, and, if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii." The report prepared by Senator Morgan is concurred in by Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis, the Republican members of the committee, who also make a supplemental report, taking more positve grounds than the Morgan report, while Senators Butler, Turple, Daniel and Gray (Democrats) submit a minority report. These reports, with the testimony taken in the secret investigation, make a bulky document and are a comprehensive review of the Hawalian question, made

Senator Morgan, in his report, says that the inquiry related, first, to the conduct of the government, as shown in its official acts and correspondence, and, second, to the conduct of the civil and military officers of the government in the discharge of their public duties and functions. These are matters which do not concern Hawall at this time. He also says the future policy of the government as to annexation has been excluded from consideration by the committee, except where it is alluded to as an incident to the investigation.

Mr. Morgan lays down the proposition on the first page of his report that "as a government dealing with Hawaii, and with any form of government in that country, the United States can have no separation or break in its line of policy corresponding to any change in the incumbency of the office of President. It is in all respects as much the same government in every right and responsibility as if it had been under the same President during the entire period covered by the recent revolu-tion in Hawali and the preceding events." The President, however, has a right to change his opinion, and a change of policy on the part of one President from that inaugurated by his predecessor or predecessors must be regarded as simply a change

A declaration against monarchism in the islands follows next, the report saying that we exercise at least a moral suzerainty over that country. "Hawali," it says, "is an American state, and is embraced in the American commercial and military system. In this attitude of the two governments Hawaii must be entitled to demand of the United States an induigent consideration if not active sympathy where she is endeavoring to accomplish what every other American state has accomplished—the release of her people from the odious anti-republican regime which denies to the people the right to govern themselves, and subordinates them to the sup-posed divine right of a monarch, whose title to such divinity originated in the most slavish condition of pagan barbarity."

LANDING OF TROOPS JUSTIFIED. After reviewing the causes that led to the landing of United States marines at Honolulu the report says:

"In a country where there is no power of the law to protect citizens of the United States there can be no law of nations nor any rule of comity that can rightfully prevent our flag from giving shelter to them under the protection of arms, and this withreference to any distress it give to the Queen, who genthe confusion, or any vantage it might give to the people who are disputing her right to resume or to hold her regal powers. In every country where there is no effective chief executive authority, whether it is a newly discovered islwhere only savage government prevalis, or one where the government is paralyzed by internal feuds, it is the right, claimed and exercised by all civilized nations, to enter such a country with sovereign authority to assert and protect the rights of its citizens and their property, and to remain there without the invitation of anybody until civil government shall have been established that is adequate, in a satisfactory sense, for their protection.

"The committee agree that such was the condition of the Hawaiian government at the time that the troops were landed in Honolulu from the steam war ship Boston; that there was then an interregnum in Hawaii as respects the executive office; that there was no executive power to enforce the laws of Hawaii, and that it was ipon those islands at any place where it was necessary in the opinion of our minister to protect the citizens of our country." The report criticises the character of the Queen, her associates and general conduct. It then speaks of the Queen's desire for the banishment or death of those who had opposed her, and says that America should not hesitate in the support of a government set up to oppose her. Continuing, the report says: "The President says that on the first intimation of these harsh declarations of the Queen he at once laid them before Congress and abandoned the further exercise of his good offices to bring about a reconciliation between her and those who are conducting and supporting the provis-ional government. Mr. Willis, however, regarding his instructions as continuing to require his intercession beyond the point where the President considered that it should cease, held a second and third interview with Liliuokalani, Mr. Willis, in what he did, obeyed what he conceived to be his instructions, and, being so distant from Washington, it is a matter of regret, but not of surprise, that there was an apparent want of harmony between his action n continuing his interviews with Liliuokalani after the President determined that the full duty of the government had been performed. When a crown falls in any kingdom of the Western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs it leparts forever; and American opinion cannot sustain any American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and sincere the reasons may be that

seem to justify him." STEVENS'S ACTS. The report then justifies Mr. Stevens's recognition of the new government, but says, regarding the declaration of a protectorate: "This act on the part of our minister was without authority and was void for want of power. It was disavowed by Secretary Foster and rebuked by Secretary Gresham and the order to abandon the protectorate and haul down the flag was in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States. To haul down the flag of the United States was only an order to pre-

The matter of annexation is discussed at some length, and, while the whole tenor of the report relating to this subject is favorable to the annexation, no direct statement was made therein. Next, the report states that recognition of the provisional government was lawful and has contributed to

the peace of Hawaii. In regard to Mr. Blount's investigation, Senator Morgan says: "The commissioner went to Hawaii under circumstances of extreme embarrassment, and executed his instructions with impartial care to arrive at the truth and ne presented a sincere and instructive reort to the President of the United States outhing the facts, the knowledge of which he thus acquired. The report takes the side of the provi-

sional government as respects the counter revolution, which the Queen provoked. It is exceedingly severe on the Ministers of the Queen. The right of the President to appoint Mr. Blount is discussed, the report stating the conclusions to be that such a right no doubt existed, and that the authority given to Mr. Blount and which he exercised was proper. The committee finds nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with the provisional government of Hawaii. The revolution in Hawaii had the effect simply of displacing the chief of the executive department and substituting another. When this was done and the fact was recognized the government of Hawaii was as competent to treat of annexation to the United States as it had ever been or as it ever will be, until the United States shall decide that it will annex no more territory, unless with the consent of the people to be annexed, to be ascertained by a plebiscite.

MR. MORGAN'S CONCLUSIONS. After quoting official state papers bearing on annexation, the report concludes: "A President informed as to the history of his country could find no difficulty in dealing with the question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States on the ground that it is now, and a minister of Hawaii who would fail to inform his government of the political changes in Hawaii that would affect that question would neglect his duty. It is not a just criticism upon the correspondence of Minister Stevens with his government that he earnestly advocated annexation. In this line he was in line with Mr. Marcy and nearly every one of his successors as Secretary of State, and with many of Mr. Stevens's predecessors as minister to Hawaii. His letters to his government were written under the dip-lomatic confidence that is requisite to secure freedom in such communications, and were not expected to come under the scrutiny of all mankind. They show no improper spirit, and were not impeachable as coloring or perverting the truth, although some matters stated by him may be classed as severe reflections. Whatever motives may have controlled or actuated any representative of the government of the United States in his conduct of our affairs in Hawaii, if he acted within the limits of his powers, with honest intentions, and has not placed the government of the United States upon false and untenable grounds, his conduct is not irregular. But in his dealings with the Hawaiian government his conduct was characterized by becoming dignity and reserve, and was not in any way

harsh or offensive. the committee, the evidence which accompanies this report, the only substantial irregularities that existed in the conduct of any officer of the United States or agent of the President during or since the time of the revolution of 1893 was that of Minister Stevens in declaring a protectorate of the United States over Hawaii, and in placing the flag of our ountry upon the government building in Honolulu. No actual harm resulted from this unauthorized act, but as a precedent it is not to be considered as being justified. The committee have not considered it necessary to present any resolutions stating the conclusions that are indicated in the report, and ask that it be received and adopted by the Senate, and that they be discharged from further consideration of the resolutions under which this report is made.

Views of Republicans.

The Republican members, while agreeing to Mr. Morgan's report, submit the following as supplemental thereto and more fully

expressive of their views: "We are in entire accord with the essen tial findings in the exceedingly able report submitted by the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. But it is our epinion-"First-That the appointment on the 11th day of March, 1893, without advice or con sent of the Senate, of Hon. James H Blount as special commissioner of the Hawallan government under letters of credence and those of instruction, which de clared that in all matters affecting relations with the government of the Hawaiian Islands his authority is paramount was unconstitutional, in that such appointee, Mr Blount, was never nominated to the Senate but was appointed without its advice and consent, although that body was in session when the appointment was made and continued to be in session for a long time immediately thereafter. "Second-The orders of the Executive Department by which the naval force of the United States in the harbor of Honoluli was, in effect, placed under the command of Mr. Blount, or of Mr. Willis, without authority or warrant of law. -The order given by Mr. Blount Admiral Skerrett to lower the United States ensign from the government building in

ships to which they belonged was an order which Mr. Blount had no lawful authority to give. Its object was not to terminate a avowed by the administration of President Harrison immediately upon receiving infor-mation of its establishment. The flag and troops, when such order was given by Mr. Blount, were in the positions from which he ordered them to be removed for the pur pose of maintaining order and protecting American life and property. Their presence has been effectual to those ends, and their removal tended to create and did create public excitement, and to a degree distrust of the power of the provisional government to preserve order or to maintain itself. That order of Mr. Blount was susceptible of being construed as indicating an unfriendly disposition on the part of the United States toward the provisional government, and it was so construed, particu-

Honolulu and to embark the troops on the

larly by the people of Hawaii. "Fourth-The question of the rightfulness of the revolution or the lawfulness of the means by which the deposition and abdication of the Queen were effected, and the right of the provisional government to exist and to continue to exist, was conclusively settled, as the report so forcibly states against the Queen and in favor of the provisional government by the act of adminthe right of the United States to land troops | istration of President Harrison recognizgotiation by that administration with such provisional government of a treaty of annexation to the United States, by accrediting diplomatic representation by such administration and by the present administration to such provisional government; therefore, it incontrovertibly follows that the President of the United States had no authority to attempt to reopen such determined questions and to endeavor by any means whatever to overthrow the provisional government or to restore the monarchy which it had displaced. While it is true that a friendly power may rightfully tender its good offices of mediation or advice in a case such as that under present consideration, it is also true that the performance of such office of mediation or advice ought not to be entered upon without the consent previously given by both the parties whom the action or decision of the friendly power may affect. Such consent was not given in the present instance. The provisional government never so consented; t was never requested to consent. It denied the jurisdiction of the present administration on proper occasion. Therefore, the proceedings by the President which had for their result his request and monition to the provisional government to surrender its powers, to give up its existence and to sub-mit to be displaced by the monarchy which it had overthrown, had no warrant in law nor in any consent of one of the parties to be affected by such proceedings.

"Fifth-The avowed opinion of the President of the United States, in substance, that it is the duty of the government to make reparation to the Queen by endeavoring to reinstate her upon the throne by all constitutional methods is a clear definition of the policy of the present administration to that end. The instructions to Messrs. Bloupt and Willis must be construed to be other and more ample forms of expression of that policy. No other presumption is permissible than that their actions at Honolulu were with intent to carry out that avowed policy. Those considerations make immaterial any discussion in this connection of the personal intentions, circumspection or good faith of these gentlemen in performance of the task to which they had been plainly commanded by the present ad-

Minority Report. Following is the report representing in part the views of the minority of the

"Without denying or conceding in any manner the correctness of the facts as

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

claimed or of the statements as made in the majority report concerning other mat-ters therein mentioned, we especially dissent from that portion thereof which declares that the only substantial irregular-ity in the conduct of Mr. Stevens, the late minister, was his declaration of a protect torate by the United States over Hawaii. We are of the opinion, also, that there are no valid reasons and no course of dealing in our past relations with those islands which justifies interference by the United States with their political and internal affairs of Hawaii and more than with those any other independent state or nation the hemisphere. We cannot concur, therefore, in so much of the foregoing report as exonerates the minister of the United States, Mr. Stevens, from active, officious and unbecoming participation in the events which led to the revolution in the Sandwich Islands on the 14th, 16th and 17th

January, 1893. "On the other hand, we are not inclined censure Captain Wiltse, commanding the United States war ship Boston, or the officers of that vessel. Their position was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, and we appreciate their anxiety to afford protection to the lives and property of Amerlean citizens. The force of United States marines of the Boston, with their ordinary arms, stationed at the American legation and at the consulate in Honolulu would have effectually represented the authority and power of the United States government and would have afforded whatever protection American interests might have required, and, at the same time, would have avoided the appearance of coercion or duress, either upon the people of Honolulu or the Queen, in the controversy between them. This is our opinion after a careful examination of all the facts and circumstances disclosed in the evidence "We cannot, therefore, avoid the conviction that the inopportune zeal of Minister Stevens in the project of annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States caused him to exceed the proper limits of his official duty and of his diplomatic relation to the government and people of these islands. His conduct as the public representative of this government was directly conducive to bring about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of

scheme of annexation, and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously reprehensi-ble and deserving of public censure." The above is signed by Messrs. Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray. Mr. Butler submits the following, in which Mr. Turple

the Queen, the organization of the pro-

"The question of annexation is not submitted for the consideration of the committee except as it incidentally affects the main question discussed; but it may not be mproper for me to say, in this connection that I am heartily in favor of the acquisition of those islands by the government of the United States, and in a proper case and on an appropriate occasion I should earnestly advocate the same, but I am unwilling those islands, for which I believe we are in some measure responsible, to consummate at this time so desirable an object."

The testimony taken by the committee on foreign relations, on which the report is based, covers 739 printed pages, and includes the statements of a large number of witnesses who appeared personally before the committee, as well as affidavits sent from the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. The witnesses include ex-Minister Stevens and Blount, a large number of naval officers, a number of residents of Hawaii and several Americans who were present on the islands at the time of the revolution and soon after it occurred.

WANTS WILLIS RECALLED. Resolution Introduced in the House

by Mr. Boutelle. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- A resolution introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Boutelle for the recall of Minister Willis from Hawaii recites the antipathy the United States has always expressed to intervention by a foreign minister in its domestic affairs and the propriety of not enforcing upon a weak power what we object to from a strong power. It cites the praiseworthy forbearance of the Hawaiian government toward Mr. Willis and the specialties of commerce and kindred that bind the United States to those islands, and concludes that it shall be resolved "that it is the sense of this House that the most sacred obligations of good faith, the highest mutual interests of the United States and the friendy government of Hawali, the plainest dictates of international comity and the imperative duty of avoiding further risk of complicity in the incitement of disorder and possible bloodshed in Hawaii require that the present United States minister to the Hawaiian government be immediately recalled and superseded by another minister who will not be hampered by the lamentable incidents of the recent past, and who will be able and willing to represent the sincere desire of the people of the United States to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between us and to constantly endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both governments.

The Advantage of a Social "Pull." Washington Letter.

The usefulness of a social "pull" in Washington is not to be sneezed at. In the plain, every-day politics of the capital it is as strong and often stronger than any other kind of a "pull." It will not enable a man to shine as a statesman or sparkle as a rhetorician, but it goes a long way toward getting the "favors" done that make a Senator or a Representative popular at home, and helps him to remain here session after session in spite of the "work" and 'claims' of cleverer men. In fact, a social pull is the only kind that enables a commonplace new man to get along, at least in the House, at anything faster than a snail's pace. The House is so vast that only a big voice can fill it, even if anybody is disposed to listen. The membership is so large that there is always some turmoil and even at the best there is a traditionary disposition to keep a man down until he has been there long enough to make his length of service a reason for his being "given a show." It is difficult for such a new man even to get favors outside the chamber or with any of the committees unless he has some social tact or importance. But if he has the entree into nouses to which bigger people are asked by reason of their prominence, and if he finds himself one of a company with them at dinner and so grows to know them per-sonally well, he finds in this fact a means of securing a firmer grip on his office by getting into a position in which he is enable i to accomplish matters that a new man without his advantages could not encompass. A good deal of telling work is lone over a glass of wine.

A Timely Rebuke.

New York Mail and Express. A morning Democratic paper to-day inti-mates that John Y. McKane's conviction "is a blot on the fair name of the Methodist Church, of which denomination he was a member." A Roman Catholic journal recently published something of a similar import. Certain newspapers seem to gloat over the fact that a member of the Methodist Church has been found guilty of an offense against the election laws, but we fail to observe that any of these newspapers ever dwell with delight on the denomnational leanings of Democratic criminals of high and low degree who from day to day decorate the annals of our courts. If the press should point out the fact that so many of these-the largest proportion, in fact-are Roman Catholics, if they should print the statistics of the jails, penitentiares, prisons and poor houses, the orphan asylums and other charitable institutions to show how large a proportion were reared in the Roman Catholic faith, a howl would go up from all over the State against this "sectarian" deliverance. It seems to be a very different thing, however, when a member of the Methodist Church in a single rare instance happens to become conspicuous in the courts as an offender against public morals.

Lacked Interest.

Washington Star. "I think the New York papers are getting very stupid," said she. "Why," replied her husband, "I thought they were rather better than formerly.' "I'm sure they're not," she rejoined with emphasis. "I got them all on Sunday and there weren't a dozen coupons in the whole

Ensily Explained.

"I wonder," said the circulation agent of the Daily Bungstarter, "why this man Lawrence on B street always takes two copies of the paper?" "Oh, that's all right," replied the advertising solicitor, "he's so cross-eyed that he has to hold one paper in each hand when he reads.'

Anxious to Be on Time.

New York Tribune. We want to get ahead of everybody else by remarking that the coming Easter bonnet will be a dream, while, as usual, the bill for the same will be a nightmare, in the opinion of the husband. This joke is neither new nor true, but the same thing may be said of all Easter bonnet jokes.

You cannot deny facts, and it is a fact that Salvation Oil is the greatest pain cure.

Amendment to the Interstate-Commerce Act Knocked Out.

Cases Against Railway Officials in the United States District Court at Chicago Virtually Dismissed.

NOT COMPELLED TO TESTIFY

Congress Cannot Abridge Rights Conferred by the Constitution.

Therefore No One Can Be Forced to Make Disclosures that Would Criminate Himself-Other Railway News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 .- Judge Grosscup, of the federal court, to-day discharged the rule on the railroad officials compelling them to answer questions in the federal grand jury investigation of the workings of the interstate law. The officials had refused to answer questions regarding their rate cutting, and by the ruling of the Judge the interstate law is to a large extent, apparvisional government, the landing of the United States troops and the attempted ently, rendered practically valueless.

The court held that General Freight Agent James, of the Lake Shore road, and Gordon McLeod, agent of the Merchants' Dispatch freight line, the witnesses who refused to answer questions put to them by the grand jury, were right in the position which they took, and that they cannot be compelled to answer. James and McLeod were asked questions which were intended to draw out information as to alleged illegal cuts in rates made by the companies which they represent. Both refused to answer on the ground that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives the railway man the right to refuse to make disclosures which will criminate him. District Attorney Milchrist asked for a rule to commit the witnesses to jail for contempt if they did not testify. Judge Grosscup holds that Congress did not and cannot pass an act exempting anybody from the operations of the constitutional amendment, and discharged the rule.

In his decision, Judge Grosscup said: "Every man's life is, so far as society is interested, a series of personal acts. Each act not impinging unlawfully upon the rights of others, or falling within the deflnitions of the criminal statutes is a personal right of the individual. The theory of our criminal proceeding, like that of Great Britain, is accusatory and not inquisitorial. No person can be subjected to the penalties of the law unless every fact essential to the identification of the act or charged with the crime is apparent from sources other than himself, or his own voluntary disclosures. The accused can stand as against the menace of the laws and penalties upon the sanctity of his own personal knowledge, and the constitutional guarantee puts a seal upon that knowledge that no legislative or judicial hand can break. If the fifth amendment is intended to grant to the person complete immunity against all the consequences of self-accusation of crime, irrespective of the nature of such consequences, no legislative act can cut down or diminish such immunity." "The decision," said United States District Attorney Milchrist, "surprised me greatly. I had no idea that the court would decide against us, but felt reasonably sure that the decision would be the other way. Still, there was a broad constitutional question involved, and Judge Grosscup has treated it in an able manner. I am still of the opinion, however, that the amendment to the interstate law is as broad as the Constitution. The effect of the decision will be to put an effectual bar to prosecutions under the law in the District Court. We now have no way to com-

pel witnesses to furnish information. When James and McLeod were called as witnesses, the grand jury was vestigating the rate cutting of last November and December in Eastern freights. The case was technically against the Lake Shore and Merchants' Dispatch, but, in reality, the grand jury was after all the Eastern lines. The case will now be dropped. The grand jury was ordered to reconvene to-morrow, and when it does, the interstate cases will be simply allowed to remain untouched and the grand jury will hear the Harris postoffice case and

"Judge Grosscup's decision applies absolutely to any case in this district, but it does not necessarily govern in any other district. That it will carry weight in all the other districts, however, is very certain. The only hope for the Interstate Commission now is to raise the same question in some other district, obtain a decision the opposite of the one rendered to-day, and thus compel the railroads to appeal to the Supreme Court. From Judge Grosscup's decision the government cannot appeal, and the railroads will not. I think it is likely that the law will be repealed in so far as it relates to shippers. The latter could the railroads. If I had my way about It the law would be amended so as to abolish all criminal penalties and impose fines against the railway corporations. As it is now, a general freight agent is compelled to cut rates when his competitors do it. If he does not he loses his position. Instead of making the agent criminally liable, the railroad itself should be made liable for civil damages to the government.' Attorney A. G. Safford, who represents the Interstate Commission, was greatly disappointed when the decision was announced. He acknowledged that the decision cripples the commission in so far as prosecutions are concerned. "The cases here," said he, "will be dropped, but what the commission will do I cannot say.' John N. Jewett, who argued the case for the railroads, said: "The decision is a very able one, and it is a just and fearless one.

It did not surprise me. Congress cannot pass an act to set aside the operation of a provision of the Constitution.' GENERAL RAILWAY NEWS.

The Mackey Lines Divorced and Operated Independently.

For years past it has been alleged that the prosperity of the Evansville & Terre Haute road was due to the drains it made on the other lines under the control of D. J. Mackey; another claim was that the stockholders of the Evansville & Terre Haute were suffering by President Mackey's drain on the E. & T. H. to support the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville roads. The question will now soon be settled, as the

receivers have fully decided to separate the several roads and let each stand on its own merits. In speaking of this action by the receivers the Evansville Courier says: "There is no longer such a transportation organization as 'the Mackey system.' It was virtually dissolved when the Evansville & Terre Haute passed into the hands of the New York syndicate and the Air-line and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville were placed in the hands of receivers. The substance of the amalgamation was dissolved then. The last vestige of it will disappear when, on April 1, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Air-line cease to use the Evansville & Terre Haute terminal station and each returns to its respective terminal, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville on Franklin street and the Air-line on Heidelbach avenue. This result has been inevitable since these two roads were placed in the hands of the court. It is essential that the receivers should know with the accuracy that alone comes from actual test just what each of these roads can do standing alone. The court will naturally wish to know this, too, and very likely the stockholders and bondholders still have sufficient interest in the properties to feel some curiosity in the same direction. During the management of Mr. Mackey, when the three roads were operated jointly, his critics frequently charged that he so juggled the traffic of the three as to make a good showing at all times for the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Air-line. Some even went so far as to assert that the Evansville & Terre Haute was being built up at the expense of both the other roads. There were all kinds of charges and countercharges, according to the point of view of those in interest, but there was no way of ascertain-

long as the three properties were operated as a system under one head. The separa-tion of the three roads will afford an opportunity of testing the question. The Air-line will also fight for a place in the east-and-west trunk system, and will also add to its traffic territory and its revenues in every legitimate way. The divorce of these three roads will put all of them on their mettle, and the result will no doubt be beneficial to all."

Transcontinental Rules.

A meeting of the Western Passenger Association will be held at Chicago Wednesday to discuss the transcontinental passenger rate war. Some of the lines are strongly disposed to criticise the action of the Atchison in reducing its rates before receiving the unanimous consent of the association. They complain that they will now lose revenue because of being compelled to reduce their rates to intermediate points, and that the tariffs to Ogden, Denver and other points must of necessity come down. The Atchison has replied to these criticisms that it has used every ef-fort to keep the reduced rates out of the association territory, and if the association keeps on talking it will have to leave the association entirely, a contin-gency which the other lines don't care to bring up. The Southern Pacific yesterday notified all its connection that they might mest, through Ogden and El Paso, the cuts recently made in California business by the Atchison. This shows that the South-ern Pacific is as ready to fight as is the

A. P. Moffett, general Southwestern agent of the Rock Island railway, wired the Kansas City office yesterday to make a oneway rate of \$20, Kansas City to all Southern California points, by the way of Fort Worth and El Paso, \$35.50 for the round trip, tickets good for sixty days and to be placed on sale March 1. The same rate applies to San Francisco by the way of the Rock Island to Denver, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western to Ogden, the Southern Pacific from Ogder to San Francisco, via Sacramento. This is really an additional cut and will force the Santa Fe to cut its rates, Kansas City to Los Angeles, to \$5, in order to permit its San Francisco passengers to reach that city for the same price the Rock Island

Th Union Pacific and Burlington roads have decided to accept the tender of the Southern Pacific of the rate offered yesterday by that road to meet the cut made by the Santa Fe. General Passenger Agents Lomax and Francis held a conference this morning and agreed to make the round-trip rate from the Missouri river to San Francisco \$35.50 and the one-way rate \$20, to go into effect March 1. This will have the effect of throwing down the bars that have so far prevented a big transcontinental passenger rate war. Had the Union Pacific and Burlington refused to accept the rate the Southern Pacific could only have met the Santa Fe cut by way of El Paso.

East-Bound Shipments. East-bound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 58,963 tons, against 48.121 for the previous week and 75.315 tons for the corresponding week of last year. General freight agents of the Eastern lines do not look for a heavy rush of grain to the Atlantic seaboards, such as answered the reduced rates of the latter part of Decamber, 1893. They claim that the last cut was only authorized because some other fellow was doing it secretly. During last week the roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 5,047; Wabash, 4,708; Lake Shore, 11,436; Fort Wayne, 7,138; Panhandle, 8,617; Baltimore & Ohio, 2,779; Grand Trank, Nickel-plate, 7,523; Chicago & Erie, 4,497; Big Four, 2,224. Shipments were made up of the following articles: Flour, 3,929; grain and mill stuff, 28,003; provisions, lard, etc., 8,797; dressed beef, 10,260; butter, 1,393; hides, 1,697; lumber, 2,916; miscellaneous, 2,207.

That I., L. & C. Rallroad. Walter Osmer, of the proposed Indianapolis, Logansport & Chicago railroad, was at Russiaville Saturday in the interests of that road, which he claims will be built in the near future. The right of way has been secured along the line, with the exception of a few farms in Tipton and Hamilton counties. Mr. Osmer's business was to visit the farmers along the line in Tipton county south of Russiaville, and he is said to have met with success. The new road was thought to be abandoned, but the prospects are brightening.

Personal, Local and General Notes. Otto Gresham, general solicitor of the Chicago & Erie, is in the city on official Wm. McDoel, general manager of the Monon lines, is resting for a day or two at West Baden springs. The Big Four has agreed to carry the stone to be broken for relief purposes at half rates from Greensburg, Ind. W. P. Ijams, president of the Indianapolis Stock Yards and Belt Road Company, has gone to Florida to be absent a few days. C. Watson, general agent of the Blueline, and his force yesterday moved into their new offices in the Board of Trade

The locomotive engineers on the Great Northern, after remonstrating for som time, have accepted a reduction of 9 per cent. in their wages. John G. Williams, general manager of the Vandalia lines, was in the city yesterday

en route to New York to attend the joint committee rate meeting. H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalia, is in Philadelphia confering with freight officials of the Pennsylvania lines regarding rate matters. The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia, March 13, and on the same date the annual meeting of the Wabash will occur in St. Louis. General Superintendent Van Winkle and

the several division superintendents of the

Big Four were in Cincinnati yesterday for a conference with President Ingalls. Andrew Shea has been appointed roadmaster of the Union Tracks and Belt road, vice J. B. Witty, who retires on March 1. Mr. Witty's place is filled by promotion. The Mobile & Ohio has contracted for one hundred fruit and refrigerator cars, perishable freights north more extensively. On and after March 1 the tourist cars of the Chicago & Rock Island will be upholstered and comfortable to travel in, and refitted with toilet rooms for gentlemen

and ladies separately. H. R. Dering and John Chesborough, assistant general passenger agents of the Pennsylvania and the Vandalia lines, have started on an extended Southwestern trip. They spent Sunday in Kansas City. In the ups and downs of the consolida-tion of the ticket offices of the Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, at this point, Charles Smith has been dismissed and re-employed, since Jan. 1, four times, C. W. Cheers, formerly assistant general freight agent of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, will, on March 1, take the position of general freight and passenger agent of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery.

James G. Hubbard, master mechanic o the Erie company's shops at Buffalo, N. Y., who died last week, had been employed in the shops of the company since 1874. He learned his trade in the Schenectady locomo-

M. W. Mansfield has been appointed engineer of maintenance of way of the Union tracks and Belt road in addition to his duties as superintendent and engineer of maintenance of the way of the Indianapolis The new manifest system, which has been in service for some months on portions of

the Big Four system, will, on March 1, be extended over the road from Cincinnati to Cleveland, and over the Peoria & Eastern from Peoria to Springfield. On Thursday last the Pennsylvania brought into Pittsburg from the East, on Mail Train 7, eighty tons of mail matter, hauling seven postal cars. At Pittsburg, part of the train was sent to the Southwest

Henry Fraser, general agent of the Big

and the other to the Northwest.

bill of lading.

Four, at this point, closed a contract, yesterday, to haul seven hundred carloads of brick from Marion, Ind., to Indianapolis, to be used in constructing the sewers which were placed under contract last week. mercial associations have filed complaints with the Interstate-commerce Commission against the obnoxious provisions of the new official classification, and the complaints are, by no means, confined to the uniform

C. M. Williams who, for years, was secretary and treasurer of the Union Railway Company, Columbus, O., has resigned, and J. P. Howley has been appointed his successor. Mr. Howley has, for some years, been traveling auditor of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. The Central Traffic Association lines will

take up, at their next meeting, the question of abolishing the "official route" programme as far as the railroads are concerned, for they do more harm in demoralizing rates than anything else. This will prevent advertising "the official route." A. A. Zion, who, on March I, becomes su-

perintendent of the Union Railway and Belt

Pacific, passed through the city on Sunday

night en route West. He will be west un-

road, yesterday notified the city authorities that after the first of the month the Union Railway Company, which has been paying the expense of policemen at the Union station, will dispense with the city policemen's George Gould, president of the Missouri

Pacific and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain roads, which occur March 13. This morning he will start on a trip over the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, accompanied by General Superintendent E. A. Peck. D. F. Whitcomb, who retires from the superintendency of the Union Railway Com-pany and Belt road on Thursday, will leave on Saturday for New England for a two months' rest. From a close friend it is learned that the probabilities are that he will get a more important position than he had here, and that he will not accept the position the Union railway company has

Steps have been taken by the officials of the Wisconsin Central company which, if successful, will take the corporation out of the hands of the receivers. While the officlals of the road do not want to talk about the matter, they do not deny that the road is likely to pass back into the hands of the company. Steps have been taken already to decide certain legal questions which must be decided before the transfer can be mane. The monthly report of the Railroad Gazette shows that in January last there were which forty-four persons were killed and 129 injured. This was the smallest number of accidents in either January of the last five years, and the number of employes killed was smaller than in any month in the last seven years. The extreme duliness in railroad business in a large measure accounts for the favorable exhibit.

The appointment of a chief surgeon for the Big Four system is said by one in authority to mean the early building of a hospital at Indianapolis, it being the central point in the system. The Big Four pays out annually enough money above the expense of surgeons at different points to sup-port a hospital on a scale which would greatly benefit sick or disabled employes. It is stated that President Ingalis has already taken steps to ascertain the cost of proper buildings. The company has plenty of ground at this point which would answer admirably for hospital purposes.

A passenger official expresses the opinion that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will be the loser of the bulk of coast business in case of a fight. Too many lines are against the Santa Fe, and it would not benefit the latter company to cut the rate to \$15, for all the other lines would send their business via Denver and Ogden, and the Southern Pacific would allow such passengers the privilege of stopping off and visiting the midwinter fair, and this alone would catch the business. It has always been the rule, when passengers travel to southern coast points via Ogden, that they were not allowed to go through San Francisco without an additional charge of \$4, while the Santa Fe has been allowing passengers the privilege of going via Los Angeles on San Francisco tickets. The Southern Pacific thought this a little inconsistent, and hence the fight will go on.

A Mistake Somewhere. Chicago Dispatch.

Governor Lewelling thinks that "Mrs. could she ride that Masonic goat, Governor?

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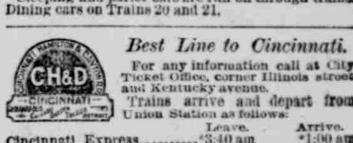
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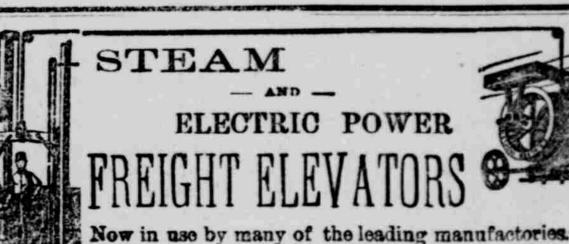
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